

MURDER AND SUICIDE

A Double Tragedy at Otterville Saturday.

William Kuykendall Shoots Hedge Smith in Hupp's Store About a Line Fence.

A Long Standing Fued About Unruly Critters and Other Farmer Troubles.

HISTORICAL.

Otterville, a small town fourteen miles east of Sedalia, has in years past been productive of many sensations which have been duly recorded in the columns of this paper.

Some fifteen years ago one Jodie Kuykendall, cousin of one of the participants in Saturday's tragedy, figured in a scandal which culminated in a shooting affair at that time—a man named Amick shooting a fellow named Swearingen.

That affair was settled long ago in the courts and the parties have gone—to the Lord only knows where, awaiting Gabriel's trumpet to call them to give an account WHO THEY ARE.

William Kuykendall and Hedge Smith were farmers and neighbors. But they did not live as neighbors should. Their farms joined about one mile from Otterville, Cooper county. They were at war over trivial matters concerning farmers. Unruly stock and line fences were the apples of discord. They quarreled and wrangled over small matters which grew from mole hills to mountains and ended Saturday in a tragedy—two men dead—two families in sorrow—two corner's inquest and two new made graves.

THE MEETING.

At about 8:30 o'clock Saturday morning, William Kuykendall walked into the store of Hupp Bros. at Otterville, where Hedge Smith was standing leaning up against some boxes and barrels reading a paper. Kuykendall approached within four or five feet of Smith and with the single remark:

"I am going to kill you" fired at Smith with a 38-calibre revolver.

An instant later he pointed the muzzle of the same weapon upon himself and sent a bullet with deadly aim into his throat. Kuykendall died within thirty-five minutes, while the victim of his prejudice and anger lived about two hours.

CAUSE OF THE TROUBLE.

The trouble between the parties was of long standing, and originated over a line or partition fence. They were both farmers and neighbors. Kuykendall's cattle had been breaking into Smith's field. Kuykendall claimed that Smith's fence was not stock proof, while Smith claimed it was all that was required for a legal fence.

WHO WAS SMITH?

W. H. Smith was a prosperous farmer living about one mile south of Otterville just inside of Morgan county. He came to this part of Missouri in 1872, from Chicago. He was forty-three years of age. He leaves a wife and four children. His wife before her marriage was Miss Bettie Igo, belonging to a well-to-do family, of Otterville. She is prostrated with grief over the sad affair. He was a forehanded farmer, and well thought of in a general way, and but for this untimely feud and tragedy, would be a good citizen.

WILLIAM KUYKENDALL.

was unmarried and about thirty-eight years old and came from a good family. William was different from most people. He had but little to say. He was not of a cheerful disposition, morose and very jealous of his rights and privileges, hence he thought he was imposed upon by Smith. He possessed an ungovernable temper and when once angered his temper knew no limit. He was wild in a measure insane for the time being, coupled with his ignorance he was dangerous. His farm was adjoining Smith's. He has a mother living with him, about ninety years old, who is reported to be in a



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WILL SWING INWARD

World's Fair Gates to Stand Ajar Sundays.

Fanatic Sabbatarians Get a Set Back From Chief Justice Fuller.

With Only a Few Million Investment Congress Cannot Control the Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Chief Justice Fuller in the United States court of appeals this morning overruled the decision of the federal circuit court, which issued an injunction restraining the directors from the opening of the fair on Sundays and remanded the suit to the circuit court.

The decision means to a certainty that the fair will be kept open Sundays and settles the case for all time as an appeal would have to be taken to the supreme court of the United States, which does not meet until October, when the fair will be ended. Every seat in the court room was taken and standing room was exhausted. The crowd was dense in the corridors, composed of those unable to get in the court room.

Chief Justice Fuller in rendering the decision, said:

The appellants have submitted a motion to dismiss this appeal upon the grounds that the jurisdiction in the circuit court was in issue; that the case involved the construction or application of the constitution of the United States, and that the constitutionality of the law of the United States was drawn in question, that therefore an appeal for a final decree would lie to the supreme court of the United States and not to this court, and hence this appeal, which from an interlocutory order, cannot be maintained under section 7 of judiciary act of March, 3, 1891. We do not understand that the power of the circuit court is to determine why the cause was denied but that the appellants con-

tended that the United States had not, by their appeal, made the case properly cognizable in the court of equity and not to the want of power. The jurisdiction of the circuit court was therefore not in issue and within the intent or meaning of the act so far as the construction or application of the constitution of the United States and constitutionality of the laws of the United States are concerned. We are of the opinion that the order we are called upon to review involved no question neither one nor other in the sense that the action of the circuit court was invoked. The disposal of the proceedings or disposition of the connection rests upon the ground as to whether the decision had any reference to the construction or application of the constitution or the validity of the acts of congress in respect of that instance. The jurisdiction of this court "to review" cannot be defeated at the instance of appellees, because the constitutionality of the acts upon which they rely might have been challenged by their adversaries. The motion to dismiss is overruled.

The question to be determined is whether upon this the circuit court preliminary injunction should have been granted. The bill pleads that the defendants are usurping unlawful authority over the exposition and grounds and in virtue thereof assume to open the gates on Sunday in contravention of the acts of congress, notwithstanding such opening would be "of great injury and grievous prejudice to common public good and to the welfare of the people of the United States." It is not contended that any property interests of the complainants will be injured by the threatened action nor is there any allegation of irreparable injury or probable loss by such action. But it is said that the intervention of the court may be rested upon the protection of the United States in its possession of the grounds of the exposition for the purpose of protecting the United States in its possession. The furnishing of 5,000,000 souvenir coins was a condition upon the local corporation by the United States, in addition to the many millions it had already contributed, the further sum of \$2,500,000, and giving to the government of a satisfactory guaranty that it would provide all additional sums necessary for the complete construction of the work prior to May 1st, 1893, and was subject to two conditions, subsequent, namely, the payment by the corporation of all expenses, costs and charges of the great departments of the exposition and the closing of the exposition on Sunday. In view of the vast previous expenditure of the corporation and extent of the obligations assumed, the right of all parties concerned, and nature of these conditions are conditions subsequent, we do not think this a proper case for the

Something Extra!



News For Everybody!

From the committee on building and site, Missouri World's Fair Commission

Sedalia Carpet Co

Has the contract for furnishing the auditorium of the Missouri building at the World's fair, with Carpets and Draperies. Also from

the ladies of Sedalia, Carpets and draperies for their room. Look at the decorations at other state buildings while in Chicago and you will find that the Sedalia Carpet Company is strictly in it and always at the front.

D.A. CLARK Manager,
THIRD AND LAMINE.

BUNKER HILL DAY.

Massachusetts and Russian Buildings Opened—Hovey Fired.

CHICAGO, June 17.—This was Bunker Hill and Massachusetts day at the World's fair. The weather was delightful in every respect. Governor Russell and his staff and natives of Massachusetts assembled early in the morning around and in the Hancock House (Massachusetts building). Governor Russell gave a reception from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m. He was assisted by his staff and the speaker of the house of representatives, the president of the senate, and twenty representatives. After the reception an elaborate luncheon was served. This evening the ceremonies were concluded by a display of fireworks. The streets of the "White City" was traversed to-day with the most cosmopolitan procession which ever followed a leader in the history of the world. It was composed of representatives from every nation represented in the Midway Plaisance. The procession was headed by two companies of United States troops under the command of Col. Rice. A thousand musical instruments played and the din was deafening and sometimes most amusing. It took the procession an hour to pass a given point. The parade passed in review of the World's fair officials at the administration building.

Ex-President Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Baby McKee, arrived shortly before noon and were presented to Governor Russell and staff. Vice-President Stevenson and a party of friends arrived later and were presented to the governor.

RUSSIAN EXHIBIT.

The Russian exhibit in manufacturers' building, was formally opened to-day. The opening was attended with religious ceremonies performed by Russian priests after the ritual of the Greek church. After the ceremonies, the guests were tendered a reception.

PROF. HOVEY FIRED.

CHICAGO, June 17.—Prof. E. O. Hovey, in charge of the Missouri mineral exhibit in Mines building, has resigned. The resignation has created quite a stir in the state board of commissioners and may lead to general row in that body. It is generally understood the resignation was brought about by an effort which has been made by certain mining interests in Missouri to boom their products to the exclusion of others. This Professor Hovey refused to do, claiming it was his duty to give the various mining interests of the state prominence which their comparative importance merited and to see that all had a fair show.

SAVED BY HOT WATER.

A Train Robber Meets a Hot Reception and Skips.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., June 17.—Last night near Pacific Junction an attempt was made to hold up a passenger train on the Kansas City St. Joseph and Chicago and Burlington road. The train was underway and the fireman was engaged in throwing a stream of hot water on the coal in the tender when a man crawled over the coal and, shoving a revolver into his face, told him to throw up his hands. Instead of doing so Fireman Henningway turned the hot water on the handit thoroughly drenching him. The man fired two shots at Henningway and fled.

GOES WRONG.

One of the Springfield Four-Hundred a Bunco Man.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 17.—A special to the Star from Springfield, Mo., says: Thomas H. Scudder, a near relative of the noted family of that name in St. Louis and also a kinsman of the millionaire packer, Henry Ames, has been arrested for obtaining \$5,000 by making false representations. He was bound over in the sum of \$5,000. He is a society leader here as well as in St. Louis.

—A gorgeous but somewhat barbaric ornament intended as a wedding gift for Princess May of Teck, is a diadem, the front being formed of peacock head. The neck and wings are of diamonds, and the fan-shaped tail is of emeralds. The eyes of the tail feathers are composed of immense diamonds, the stalk and filaments being of small stones. From the beak there hangs an immense pear-shaped pearl.